CAPT. DE RIVIERE'S SECRET.-Few men are CAPT. Dr. RIVIERE S SECRET.—For more and second talked about a present as the ef-divant Zousve Captain Mens. De Riviere. His success to infantating Miss Bloom is matter of wonder, especially as that lady was infared before hard that he had at he set one wife living. Same attribute it is smooth tongue; others stall to his long family record with nobility, real or assumed. But all there are wrong. The world-biganist himself confessed the secret to a friend the other of which we have a secret of the second of the world of the second of the secon

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.-No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.

I M. SINGER & Co., No. 450 Broadway, N. Y. CAUTION.—I am informed that my patent of Sept. 16, 1846, for IMPROVEMENT IN SERVING MACHINES is extensively infringed, and especially in this city and vicinity. This is to notify all such persons to desist from further infringement without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law.

E. Howe, Jr., No. 447 Broome-st., N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Bost and Obeapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Corling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Laties, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Performers.

DID YOU EVER SMELL A GHOST?
Try a close Ice-Chest, after three weeks' use, a will be ASSAILED BY A CROWD OF GHOSTS

of estables, vapors of extinct vitality.

Wisshir's Ventilating Representation is too could to hoto them,
and drives them out of its chimney.

Bramhall, Hedge & Co.'s,
Manufacturers, No. 396 Broads

THE MAGNETIC BURGLAR OR HOUSE-ALARM is a perfect protection to your houses and property. It is applicable to the best house in this city. It recently saved a gentlemen's mansion from pillage by burglars. It will detect burglary of coal and provisions by ervants.

men's mansion from pillage by burgiars. It will detect burgiary of coal and provisions by cervants.

It does not deface the bouse is the least. Not a wire, nor a mark, nor a scratch is seen in the bouse.

A model bouse, 15 inches equare, containing the whole thing in operation, will be shown at your residence, if desired, by leavin a note at the office, No. 370 Breadway.

My wife and I, the other night, Lay to sing to and fro. A prey to finar and bod huge bite, Long hours of sleepless wee.

When morning came, I went straightway With speed to Lvon's store, And home, from 424 Breadway, The precious treature bore. Since I the "MAGNETIC POWDER" used Those pests are vanished quite. Sweet slumber Lover has refused To seal our eyes all night.

Depot of Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills ay. New-York, and No. 6 South Sthest., Philad-liphia

GET WING'S.—In purchasing, it should be borne to mird that there are no genuine Farina Crackers made but by Mr. Wing. His are the only Crackers manufactured in the United States containing the true qualities of Farina.

All other so-called Farina Crackers are imitations. Take none, therefore, for Farina, but those having the name of A. Wing stamped on each cracker. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.-Not the slightest

danger is incurred in the rapid curs of Piles by this preparation. It never "drives in" inflammation or "suppresses" irritation, but annihilates them to the very roots. Sold at No. 30 Maiden lane, New York. The OXYGENATED BITTERS, aside from being

the best remedy which medical science and research have deverred for the cure of dyspepsia, is an irresistible cure is scury. No vessel should go to sea without a supply of this bo to the seafaring man. BRANDRETH'S PILLS "come home to men"

business and bosoms;" for how can we be successful in our business without beaith, and who will protect or love our dear chiefen so well as we. They open and refine from all foulness; the blood is thus purified, and pain and sickness banished. Sold at 25 cents, old style; 18 cents sugar-coated, at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery, and No. 244 Hudson-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment last No. 23 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the aprile eation of his famous Harn Dvn, the best extant. Barcriticos, Wiss and Towrans have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

New Hork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

The mails for Europe by the steamship City of Washington close this morning, at 104 o'clock.

Another of those periodical massacres for which the railroads and railroad management of this country are distinguished took place on the Erie Railroad, about aix miles beyond Port Jervis, on Thursday night. By the breaking of a rail two passenger cars were flung down a steep embankment about thirty feet high. Six persons were killed on the spot, and nearly fifty injured; of the latter, two or three may die, and some will perhaps be maimed for life.

This murderous event will, we dare say, be ound perfectly accidental on the official investigation which, of course, will take place. The breakng of a bar is something which cannot be foreseen; a bar, entirely solid in appearance, will suddenly give way under a variety of circumstances; no amount of prudence, and no vigilance, can prevent Such will, no doubt, be the conclusion.

Now we would fain hope that such a conclusion may prove to be absolutely justified by the facts. and that both the Company and its officials may be relieved of all responsibility for the bloodshed and the is juries in question. But the fact is that these unfortunate people have been put to sudden death and have been thus painfully mutilated while in the care of the Company; and neither their bereaved relatives nor the public at large can be satisfied with anything short of positive proof that their killing could not have been prevented by any degree of care or any system of precautions. It will not be enough to say that any bar is liable to break, and that it is impossible to detect the existence of a flaw in the bar. The Company knew that the locality was especially dangerous, that the sudden breaking of a bar there during the passage of a train could scarcely fail to be fatal to their passengers and employeer. They were bound accordingly to take extraordinary means to obviste no merely the probability, but even the possibility of such a calamity. Unless it shall prove that they had done so, public opinion will not hold them guiltless in the premises.

Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN, we are apprised by telegraph, lay dying yesterday at Natchez, and is doubtless numbered ere this with the dead. He was a brave, frank, honest, high-minded statesman, in whom, though as wrong-headed as could be, the country loses a noble and true man.

John A. Quitman was born about sixty years ago, in Dutchess County, N. Y., where his father was the pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church. Slavery existed in our State throughout his childhood and youth, and was one of the "peculiar in-"stitutions" of his paternal hame; so that we have heard Gen. Q. remark that he never lived in any other than a Slave State. He migrated in early manhood to the South, and became a Mississ'ppi planter. He joined in the general support of Gen Jackson for President, but abandoned him with Mr. Calhonn, and was for years known as a "State "Rights Whig." As such, he supported Gen. Harri-

son for President in 1840, and we think was once a Whig candidate for Congress, or Governor, or both. When Mr. Calhoun returned to the Democrage, he was accompanied or soon followed by Gen. Quitman. The latter shrunk, however, from following his party into the gulf of Repudiation, and was once run for a high post on the Bond-paying Democratic ticket, which had few supporters. But, though thus repeatedly defeated as candidate for office, Mr. Quitman was steadily growing in the esteem and sonfidence of his fellow

In 1846-7, he volunteered for the Mexican War,

and was appointed by President Polk a Major General In this capacity, he was prominently eagaged in most or all of the exaguinary actions which immediately preceded the capture of the Mexican capital, of which, on its surrender, he was made Governor. Though widely differing in their political views, he loved and honored his superior, Gen. Scott. by whom his confidence was fully reciprocated. In the ranks of the political Generals who intrigued to deprive Gen. Scott of his command, and to tarnish his proud laurels, Gen Onitmen was not found.

Returning to Mississippi, Gen. Quitman devoted his time to his family, his plantation, and the cosstruction of a Railroad, until nominated for Congress in 1855, when, after a spirited canvass, he was elected by about two thousand majority-a full party vote, and something more. Repairing duly to Washington, he, though a new Member and one of the most ultra Nebraska men, was designated by Speaker Banks, whose election he had opposed to the last, for the important post of Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, a post of which he discharged the duties with eminent ability. He was reflected last Fall without opposition, and of course continued by Speaker Orr in the poet assigned him by a political antegonist. His death of course vacates a seat in the House, and the Chairmanship of the Committee. Gen. Quitman was but moderately fluent as a debater, but always spoke tersely and to the point. He was the foremost man in Congress of the "Fire-eaters," or "Chivalry"one who did not need to fight duels to establish his reputation for courage-quiet and unassuming in manner, universally esteemed by those who knew him, and the fittest man of his school for the Presidency. Unlike a majority of the declaimers for Slavery in Congress, he really believed in it, and bence did not find it recessars to make half so much noise about it as some others. His death leaves a void that will not soon be filled.

At length we have news from the telegraph fleet. The ship Alice Munroe, which arrived at Boston yesterday, encountered on the 27th ult. the Nisgara and Gorgon, in lat. 52° 05' N., lon. 33° 15' W., and was boarded by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who said that in consequence of the bad weather, the squadron was sixteen days in reaching the point of departure. Two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable had been made. On the second trial forty miles were laid, when the communication suddenly ceased. The Nisgara had thereupon returned to the original starting point, where she was waiting for the Agamemnop. Mr. Field appeared to be of good heart, and still prophesied success. He seemed to think that the stormy weather had been the greatest obstacle in their way.

Frazer River, to the banks of which the miners of California are now flocking, in hopes to find there a new El Dorado, rises in the Rocky Mountains, between the fifty fifth and fifty-sixth degrees River, the northernmost tributary of the Columbis. It runs to the north-west for about eighty miles, and then turns to the south, in which gen eral direction it continues, receiving the waters of several tributaries, till near the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, where it breaks through the Cascade range of mountains in a succession of falls and rapids. Hence it runs westward for seventy or eighty miles, till, just north of Paget Sound, it enters the Gulf of Georgia, which separates Vancouver's Island from the main land. The whole course of the river is about four hundred miles.

The line between the Territory of Wash ington and the British Possessions has never yet been run. The work was commenced about a year ago by a Joint Commission, but as yet little progress has been made. The authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company claim the mouth of the river as within their limits, though possibly the final survey may bring it, and even some part of the lower course of the river, within our territory. In a book published in 1844 by Mr. Dunn, an old servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, long resident in those regions, the country along the lower section of the river west of the Cascade Mountains is described as hilly and covered with forests of white pine, cedar and other ever greens, the soil generally well fitted for pasturage, and in many places for tillage. East of the Cascade Mountains, where alone the gold is found, the soil is a yellow and barren sand, with little vegetation. and the country rises in abrupt mountains, cut up by ravines and torrents, and interspersed with lakes and marshes. The climate is described as very variable. The pleasantest season is from April to June. In the latter month there are almost incessant rains, drifted furiously along by strong southerly winds. In July and August the heat is intense. and the ground, previously saturated with moisture, produces myriads of annoying insects. In September there are fogs so thick as to turn noon-day into midnight. In November the Winter sets in, freezing up the lakes and rivers, though not reaching so severe a degree of cold as might be expected from the latitude.

To this country, hitherte visited only by Indians and a few natives and few hunters and for traders in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, there is just now a tremendous rush of immigration, on the strength of highly excited anticipations of its productiveness in gold. The only diggings yet known are on the bars is the river, commencing some eighty miles from its mouth, near Fort Hope, an old trading station of the Hudson's Bay Company. To that point the river is navigable for steamboats. It is said in deed, that vessels drawing twenty feet can ascend thirty miles, though, according to Mr. Dunn, twelve feet is the limit. Viotoria, which is the seat of government of the Huds in Bay Company's settlement on Vancouver's Island, nearly opposite the mouth of the river, and where all the miners are obliged to stop in order to obtain licenses to dig, has, since the discovery of these diggings, sprung into sudden importance. A river steamer which formerly run on the river Sacramento has been placed on the Frazer, and now runs regularly between Victoria and Fort Hope. Great specula tion is going on in city lots at Victoria. Several of of the colored men who, disgusted by the acts of the California Legislature, lately removed thither from San Francisco, are likely, it is said. to make fertunes by the rise in the value of the lots which they purchased there. A newspaper establishment had gone out entire from San Francisco, and The North American, the first newspaper, was advertised to make its appearance at Victoria on the 19th of June. In fact the time is already anticipated when Victoria will rival

All these grand anticipations seem to rest at present on a rather small basis of facts. The gold on the bars of Frazer River appears to have been discovered a few months since by an old miner samed Admis, who took the hint

from the Indians. The diggings hitherto have been limited to the bars for some eighty miles above Fort Hope, and even these seem to be in a great measure interrupted for the present by the high stege of the water. Great stories are told about the an ounts obtained, but there seems to be a deficiency of precise statements, nor has any considerable smount of Frazer River gold yet made its appearance at San Francisco. The miners, however, have a theory upon which they seem to act with great assurance. The gold found on these bars is extremely fine, and the miners argue that when large bars near the mouth of so large a river are rich with fine gold, there must be a very extensive gold-producing region above whence this fine gold has been supplied, and that in these upper sources the gold will be found both in larger pieces and in greater quantities. On the strength of this theory, there is perfect rush to these new diggings. Beside numerous cailing vessels, there are seven ocean steamers conning from San Francisco to Poget Sound. At the last accounts some nine thousand persons were supposed to have left California, and the disposition to follow them was increasing rather than diminishirg. Many of there people leave incretive employments to rush off into the wild country on Frazer River, where there are no conveniences nor comforts, and where provisions can only be obtained at very high rates. Whether or not a new and productive gold field is to be opened on Frazer River, one thirg is quite certain. The supply of gold from California in the year to come is to undergo a serious diminution. The effect of the withdrawal of so much labor is already felt there in the diminished deposits at the mint, and in the stoppage of many of the quartz mills.

Mental as well as physical disease appears to be infectious. There are periods of poisoning and months of murder. Of this Summer of 1858, the proplet of the Almanac must have predicted, "About this time expect trouble for papas. Certainly, papes have been experiencing a rather squally season. Mobile is not the only spot where an injured parent mourns. The disease has deseerated even the capital of the country, and love makes the world of Washington go round at a more eccentric rate than usual. This affair of Washington, it is true, has not yet reached the zenith of remance to which its rival of Mobile has attained. But the hero displays an importunity which bids fair to overshadow not only the pertinacity of Riviere, but, to use a stronger illustration, even the persevering passion of Wikoff. And to such obstinate affection. Wikoff notwithstanding, opportunity ever comes. Hitherto the history of this courtship has been dropped at intervals in small and scattered fragments. They deserve to be collected, and daintily and delicately served up on one dish. Such romantic matters cannot be cribbed and coffined; once ventilated, they had far better be frankly and fairly told than left to the whispers of scandal, which gives a sinister significance to every smile, and converts every mole-hill into a mountain.

In a mansion of rather palatial pretension on President Square, combining to a great degree city splendor with suburban beauty, lives Mr. Corcoran, a retired banker of somewhat modest Irish extraction, but much wealth. In his time he has played to many Presidents the part of Pereire or a Rothschild, and is carious as being the only specimen of the Irish genus in history successful in the loan line. It is generally understood that in the borrowing business Irish intellect has found its finest field. Be this as it may. the Hotel Corcoran is one of the wonders of Washirgton, and, after a "shake" with Buchanan, is neually taken by travelers. Its chief attraction is a gallery of high priced pictures, chiefly by modern Italian masters, and some antique family portraits in warrior attire, doubtless representing the earlier Corcorans in that magnificent but somewhat misty period of Irish history in which every Irishman was a king, or a first cousin thereto. For the rest, the mansion is reputed to contain an admirable French cook, a large cellar, and small library, exquisitely bound. The proprietor himself is by no means personally popular. On the principle, we presume, of owne ignotum pro magnifico, he preserves a kind of Dombey dreariness, which self-made men, aspiring to position, often mistake for dignity, and mars his natural courtesy by an affected condescension. For the rest he is a gentleman of handsome presence, and of liberal charity where there is no chance of its concealment. To his personal unpopularity and the sympathy which ever befriends the heart of youth gainst the head of age, through every danger and distress, is doubtless owing the partial and imperfect colored accounts of this affair which corre spondents of the press, sided even by the great and mighty Union in its yesterday's impression have

cattered over the land. As all song from time immemorial has told, and the beautiful ballad of Villikens and his Dinah more recently recounts, the rich banker had of caurse an only daughter-

And she had a large fortune in silver and sold." Whether attracted by her fairness or her for tune, a Mr. Muruaga, who possesses at all events the advantage of not being a Count, and who is Secretary to the Spanish Legation at Washington commenced the career of attentions which has created this romantic row. Mr. Muruaga and Miss Corcoran met, it appears, at several of those charming "hops" by which the Washington season is so gayly got over, and on the splendors of whose crineline and ice cream the Jenkinses of some of our cotemporaries so delight to dwell. With each succeeding "hop" their love hopped on. It is no disparagement to the attractions of the lady to say that in a field in which she had to encounter the June-like richness of Mrs. Douglas's beauty, and the spirituelle and fawn-like fascinations of Mrs. Thompson, not to mention the lesser lights by which these two great stars of Washington society are surrounded, and at an age at which even the prettiest women begin to grow a little tremulous and uneasy, the devotion of the gay and gallant Spaniard was not unwelcome or unprized. For setful of the favorite injunction of the great mas ter of his art, Talleyrand, "Above all things avoid too much seal," Mr. Murusga dashed hoth on, and lost no opportunity to press his suit. In the lady's rides, in her visits, to friends or church, the shadow of her lover was ever across her path and the work went lovingly on until in evil hour came to Mr. Corcoran one of those kind friends who seem destined by perverse fate to raise up those obstructions, without which love would lose,

lady was at prayer, accreted him in hersh and heely larguage Mr. Murusga, instead of regarding ightly sey words which might fall from an angry and disobedient father under such circumstantes. foolishly demanded an explanation or retraction, which was flatly refused, and nothing remained but to fight. It is but justice to Mr Muruaga to state that he eagerly courted a proxy, and solicited Mr. Corcoran to transfer his right of battle to some young foe; but, with the spirit inherent to his descent, Mr. Corcoran declined to relinquish the pleasures of the pistel to any other hand. The seconds were chosen and all the arrangements made for the morning's meet. In the mean time, bowever, the fair cause of all this tumult availed herself of her father's absence, at dinner at the distinguished Senator Slidell's, to dispatch by her Abigail a note to her lover, beseeching him to meet ber at her father's house, and threatening in the event of refuest to take " cold pizes," and other things of that class. The laws of honor farbade, but ove commanded, and what law can control love Upon the interview of the lovers it would not be our wish to speak, but unfortunately Mr. Corcoran had no such scruple. Warned by a faithful plush whom he had posted as serticel in his absence, he forsook his salmi at Slidell's, and, returning to his honce, ordered every light to be laif on. Crouching beneath a piano, the diplomatist was discovered and somewhat rudely ejected from the bouse. To express it with delicacy, Mr. Corcoran proceeded to extremities. By this parting present, Mr. Corcoran's friends

legared his honor extrefied, and Mr. Maruaga was declared disentitled to an exchange of shots. The diplematic corps espoused, however, the cause of their order. Nightly councils were summoned, at which the pet pupils of Nesselrode and Talleyrand and Palmeraton combined their cunning to overthrow a plain Irish-American gentleman, who had wounded, in its most delicate spot, the honor of one of their tribe; and when, a few days after, an invitation was sent by Mr. Corcoran to one of the fraternity for what Mr. Jenkins happily designates as one of his gorgeous weekly banquets," a note was returned dictated, it is said, by the cutning pen of Lord Napier, in which the diplomats declined to dine until the slight misunderstanding in question had been arranged. The gentlemen of Washington, on their side, were not slow to side with their order, and one of the number, Mr. Riggs, who holds, perhaps, the highest position in Washington society, and over whose peaceful hospitality the geniality and gentleness of his nature shed a peculiar charm, being lavited to a diplomatic dinner, he replied in a letter couched very much in the terms of the Napier note. For a moment society was at a standstill. Happily, however, it was soon again in motion. The diplomats were not long able to stand, like Tantalus, inhaling the fragrance while forbidden the enjoyment of the delights of the Riggs and Corcoran cuisine. They were starved into a surrender, and

Exhausted by the conflict, the victorious Corcoran sought, in a few weeks' travel with his daughter, some repose. But in vair. Wherever he traveled he found Muruaga like care mounted up behind. At the St. Nicholas, in this city, his attentions became so annoying that Mr. Corcoran was obliged to make an application for his removal from the hotel, with which, after a little mental arithmetic in which the propietors calculated that two boarders were better than one, they complied. Before leaving, the young lady herself addressed Mr. Murusga in these decisive words: "I never wish to 'know you or speak to you again;" and with that stern sentence the play should properly have closed. But the heroic and now deperate and dreadfu Murusga seems desirous to carry the drama into another act. He has been endeavoring to incite the father of the lady, whom he professed to love. to a duel, and been discovered prowling, with a pistol, round the purlieus of President square. We would commend to him a careful study of the closing chapters of the history of " My Courtship," which parrate " how the Chevalier Wikoff was placed in captivity in Genoa jail."

And now a word with Mr. Corcoran. There are no circumstances which if wisely considered may he turned to good account. very good remedy for an injudicious love to start another and a new one. There are at present traveling through this country three young English noemen, scions of the houses of Sutherland, Devon shire and Shaftesbury. We trust we shall not frustrate in any way the object of their visit, if we avail ourselves of so opportune an occasion to mention that it has been chiefly directed by the design strengthening the alliance between America and England by a matrimonial connection between the leading families of the two countries. This is no new project. It was a favorite one of the first Napoleon, who expressed himself especially desirous to see some member of his family united "with the Jeffersons and Washingtons." It has long been a pet idea of Prince Albert, who is a master mind in match making, and who is said to have induced the parents of these young men to send them as the pioneers of this new and friendly crusade. There is a golden opportunity for Mr. Corcoran to relieve himself at once of a domestic trcuble and confer a national good. The young neblemen have been earefully picked for their purpose, are warranted to go gentle in double harness and are sound both in wind and limb. Indeed, we can imagine no more beautiful tableau than Lord Richard Gresvenor leading an American herress to the altar, upon which lovely and affecting scene the curtain of this romantic drams could descend. All is well that ends well.

The old saying that misfortunes never come siggle has had a new exemplification in the case of uniucky Mexico. In addition to the civil war with which it is distracted, and the extraordinary taxes and forced loans levied upon the property-holders, that country has been visited by an earthquake more destructive than any which has occurred during the present century. This shock, which occurred on the 19th of June, appears to have extended throughout all Southern Mexico. It was severely felt in the capital, badly damaging the two squeducts which furnish the city with water. of which essential article there is now a short supply, throwing down a number of 'ouildings and uring many others. Some twenty, persons were billed in the city, and the loss of property is estimated at from five to six millions of dollars. Other towns and cities appear to have ar ffered much more severely in proportion to their y opulation. Indeed, this earthquake is set down as having been at some

Herald so a repeal, as far as foreigners are onacerned, of the late tax, which has produced so much reitament. The document however, in question had no such meaning. It is dated as far back as the 11th of June, and refers only to the forced hans which the different lical commanders and authorities had taken it upon themselves to lery for their special purposes, and which, so far as foreigners are concerned, are declared illegal, and contrary to treaty stipulations. This document relates merely to forced loans levied as such. It has no reference to the tax against which Mr. Forsyth protested, and which the Mexicon Government deny to be a forced loan. That tax continues to be levied. It is also stated that the clergy have agreed to come to the aid of the Government by a further advance to the amount of \$2,000 000.

Osoilos, to whose coursge and military skill the Zulonga Gevernment was so much indebted, died on the 13th of June at San Luis Potosi, from the ffects of a fever, under which he had been for some time lingering. He had risen very auddenly to military eminence, being only thirty years of age. Who will succeed him in the chief command of the Government troops, does not yet appear. Of the recent military operations at Guassjusto and Guadalajara, we have yet no particulars, but it would seem that both those cities, after having been entered by the Constitutionalists, had returned sgain to the hands of the other party. The total forces on both sides in the field are estimated at about forty thousand men, pretty equally divided between the two contending factions.

The Courier and Enquirer plausibly argues that Louis Napoleon's late armaments are directed, not against England, nor Austria, nor Italy, but against the People of France, who, our cotemporary frankly admits, are heartily sisk of Imperial despotism and awaiting an opportunity to overthrow it. To prevent such a estastrophe, Bonaparte keeps Six Hundred Thousand men under arms, with fortresses and depots manned with artillery, weapons, and ammunition, the Railroads and Telegraph being completely under his central. All this involves an expense which must end in National bankruptcy; but Napoleon reigns and his satellites revel in wealth- so who cares? "Alter us, the deluge." Says The Courier:

"If the American press would only bear is mind that the French are a very different people from ourselver, and that with them a Republic is an almost impossibility, they would soon cease to lament the compaddiat of 1851, and cease to look at every act of the Emperor's through a distorted medium. Our people should learn that there saists not on the continent of Europe any people capable of self government, and of administering a Republic based on universal suffrage."

Indeed! Why should The Courier ignore the existence of SWITZERLAND? If here is not "a people," where in Europe can you find one The "suffrage" in most of the Cantons is even freer than with us-she knows no serfs, no pariahs, no slaves. Switzerland is a Federal Republic of the most democratic stamp; and her people have proved at least as capable of self-government as our own. Yet a good part of them are essentially Frenchmen; for between the people of Geneva and those of Lyons or Dijon the difference is scarcely perceptible. With what reason, then, by what right, are the latter coolly pronounced by a professed Republican "incapable of self-government," and the perfidious usurper of their liberties thereupon jastified before the world?

THE LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAPH. MAGNETIC

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRISUNE. WASHINGTON, Friday, July 16, 1858.

The decision in Commander Boutwell's case was according to my recently expressed anticipations. He was cashiered by the vote of one of the largest Courts ever assembled, consisting of eleven Captains and two Commanders. The Court was made unusually large because an important principle connected with the discipline of the service was involved, viz: whether an officer may abandon his post on any pretext without the consent of his superior. By some means the decision became known before it was promulgated, and a strong Catholic influence was exerted on Mr. Buchanan.

who remitted the sentence to a five years' furlough Under the old decision and practice of the Department, this remission gives leave of absence pay, and therefore amounts to a five years' frolic. The Navy is thus degraded and outraged by this Executive interference.

Mr. Comstock has submitted a proposition to the Secretary of the Navy for changing the American erminus of the Collins Line to Portland instead of New-York, thus saving five hundred miles distance, and agreeing to carry the various mails as hereto fore. No decision has yet been made, but doubte are entertained as to the authority of the Government in the premises, especially since Congress refused to make the transfer to Southampton. No nformation of any kind has been received here regarding the contingent purchase of the steamers roposed by the French Government.

Re-enforcements for the Pacific were expected to be ordered when the first news of the Oregon Indian outbreak reached here. Hence orders recalling Harney conditionally were then issued. The present movement only conforms to that arrange nent. There is every prospect of a pretracted and costly war, which is most carnestly desired by the Democratic politicians on the Pacific.

Gen. Quitman at the Point of Death. New-ORLEANS, Friday, July 16, 1858. Gen. Quitman is dying at Natches. He can live but

[We are indested to a private dispatch for the above.]

few hours larger.

From Albany.

Athany, Friday, July 16, 5 p. m.
The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory and other
sublic bodies met to day, and passed resolutions of
espect to the memory of Mr. John N. Wilder. The
larg of the city are annually at half public bodies met to day, and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. John N. Wilder. The flags of the city are generally at half-mast, and much depression is felt in all circles at his death.

The body found on the Schenectady turnpike, supposed to have been murdered, has been identified as that of a respectable man named Martin Laskin, who was on his way to visit his son in this city.

From Plorida.

Tamps advices of the 10th inst. have been received.

The Peninsular of that date reports that Capt.
McNeil had succeeded in having a talk with the Chief of the Tallahasees on the 7th, and that the prospects were favorable for their removal to the West. Suicide.

Unsoftened by the memory of some similar passage in his own early career, the old man's anger rose. Accompanied by a trusty friend, the gallant and dauntless Senator Bright of Indiana, be salied forth, and meeting the young Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the severest ever known.

Spaniard pacing who acom after the scherge with mappractice and copied into The Spaniard pacing in front of a church in which the severest ever known.

Political affairs remain, meanwhile, without any important charge. A degree of the Government, the had amputated a leg for a tran by the name of Hammord, in the Town of Charmany, who soon after ward died. Dr. W. was these charged with mappractice and criminal proceedings instituted against aim, and immord a charge of the severest ever known.

Spaniard pacing in the source of the Government, ward died. Dr. W. was these charged with mappractice and criminal proceedings instituted against aim, and immortant the Town of Charmany, who soon after ward died. Dr. W. was these charged with mappractice and criminal proceedings instituted against aim, and immortant the source of the second the pacing in the second the

EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines-Office No Et Water HALIFAX, Friday, July 16, 1854

The Royal Mail et amelije Cacada, Capt. Ling, in Liverpool at noon of the 3d inst., and arrived at Hall tax at 9] a. m. of Friday, the 16th inst., having been detained fixty-five hours by fog off H difax harby. The Canada experienced strong westerly winds & ing the entire passage. San nothing of the telegra-

The screw steamship Indian, from Quebec, arrive at Liverpool at 11 c'clock on the might of the 34q June, and the Kangaroo, from Naw-York at Liverpool at 1] p. m., and the North Star, from New-York, Southampton at an early hour on the morrisg .

GREAT BRITAIN. On the 30th, the House of Lords was not in seeing and the Commons were engaged in debating the my.

On the let, in the House of Lords, the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament was taken up. Lord Derby receded from his opposition to the massure. He believed it was impossible to minimal hydrolate the principles for which their bridships had a long contended without bringing themselves into chieflon with the House of Commens, therefore, he fell it the duty of the House to consider whether them was any possibility of satisfactorily settling all differences. He believed that the suggestion of Lind Licent that the Commons should be allowed to dispease by resolution with the words "on the faith of a Christian," when a member of the Jewish poistuseon applied to take his seat, afforded the only solution of the officialty, and therefore, though with great regrat, by was prepared to accept the messure.

Lord Lyndmust consented to postpone his bill, and Lord Lucase, in moving the second reading of his measure, explained that it gave the House of Comming that any member of coulting the words "on the first instance at the table of the House, and state his objections to the own in the form in which it now stood.

After some debate the second reading was carman On the let, in the House of Lords, the question of

in which it now stood.

After some debate the second reading was carried by 145 to 97.

In the Commons, the India bill was further debate and a variety of amendments were offered but at were voted dowe.

On the 2d, in the Lords, the bill abblishing Comparates was taken up. Lord Derby opposed it, saik was rejected by 151 majority.

In the Commons, further progress was made in the Government India bill.

Attention was called to the fact that the Parawias Government was called to the fact that the Parawias Government was called to the fact that the Parawias development was selling analyse to the Americans at

Government was selling guano to the Americans a lower prices than to the English Government. It su replied that Peru had promised to reduce the process

the American standard.

It was thought that Parliament would be proregued before the end of July.

The British Revenue returns for the year coding the 30th of June, show a decrease of over £5,000,000, nearly all of which was occasioned by the reduction of the income tax.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Conneil, inthe

appeal against the decision which held the storms. North American liable for damages in her collision with the American seip Leander, had affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

Much anxiety was felt in Fegland as to the Atlanticable, but there was no news of it up to the departure of the Carada.

Many Street & Freeman, timber brokers of Leanders.

of the Carada.

Messrs. Skeen & Freeman, timber brokers of Lacdon, had suspended for £50,000.

The large failure at Rio Janeiro, reported per North
America, was that of Domingos Ferreira.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3, 1853.

The Times (City Article) reports that the funda opened yesterday at a turtuer decline of 1, but subsequently slightly recovered.

There was a very active demand in the Discous market and at the Back, to meet the bills due on its fourth, and full rates were demanded.

The shipment of specie to the east by the steam of the 4th, will be £98,000, nearly all in silver.

A report was circulated that the laying of the Atlastic cable was nearly completed, and shares stronger from £500 to a nominal quotation of \$500 to

An important private meeting of the shareholds of the Illinois Central Railroad was held on Friday, at a Committee of Ten was appointed, one of whom was probably be dispatched in a week to New-York a cooperate with the American directors. Among other changes it is recommended that a resident English director shall be appointed. The Dudy News say that of the one hundred and seventy shares in the Company, considerably upward of \$30,000 were represented in the room.

It is reported that another of the failures in Rie Janeiro is that of Astley, Wilson & Co., for £450,000.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News say that the affair of Montenegro, and the ticklish state of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey and Austria, are considered very serious; that France has sent an ultimatum to Turkey, and if a satisfactory answer should not be returned at once more ship will be sent to the Adriatic.

The Monitur publishes a decree reappointing E. De Morney President of the Corps Legislatif.

A special session of the Legislature was anticipated Advices from Lyons report a decided improvement in commercial affairs there. Improvement was also observable in a less degree at Marseilles.

in commercial affairs there. Improvement was also observable in a less degree at Marseilles.

The Moniteur contains a decree which continues the law of June, 1863, forbidding Cornicans to early arms till June, 1863.

Several districts in France were auffering severely from a great want of water. In Paris it was being used very sparingly by the lower classes.

The Patric says that a Russian frigate has joined the French squadron in the Adriatic, and been placed under the orders of the French Admiral. This servind created a great sensation at Vienna.

In Paris, on Friday, the Three Per Cents closed to 681, 15c.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic dispatch gives the fellowing as the new appointments in Spain: Minister of Foreign Affair and of War. O'Donnell, Minister of Justice, Nagrette Minister of Finance, Salaverra: Minister of tue is terior, Daherra; Minister of Marine, Noedda.

A Madrid dispatch says that then Concha has couplained to the Government of the insults of the Esglish in reference to the slave trade question.

The Madrid journals say that the Government is tends to call on England for explanations of the gratious insults to which Spain has been exposed in the debates in the House of Lords by Earl Malmasbury and others.

The Tribunal of Appeals at Maples has declared the recently liberated steamer Cegliari a good and lawfal A contract for a loan of 43,000,000 france was taken by the Rothschilds of Paris and the Commercial Basis of Turin.

Sanguinary conflicts were almost of daily occar rence between the French and Roman soldiers.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prusia had quitted faria in Tegernze. It was announced before his departure that he had conferred the entire direction of State of fairs, until the 2d of Octaber next, upon the Princes

Prussia.

A serious dispute has taken place between Prussia.

A serious dispute has taken place between Prussian datatria, in regard to the garrism at Rades.

The cause of it is said to be that instead of a modest contingent by Austria ta replace she Prussian solder, she sank a larger force, thereby, say the Berlin peasatempting to diminish the influence of Frussia. To empaper controversy which this difficulty had stricted raged fiercely on both sides.

A Dresden journal declarse there is no Condata for the statement that France has taken manages in bringing the question of the Duchies before the European Conference, and gives room to believe that the Confederation is, to proceed with energy against December 1.

It was said that 126,000 coldiors would assemble it the Camp of Powouch, at the end of Angust, for a spection by the Crax. The chelera had made its appearance at St. Pairs

A fire had almost entirely destroyed the shipping

TURKEY.

It was announced that the Turkish Government had made amp's satisfaction for the attack as Mr. Vos Blanque, the British Consul General at Belgrain The regment, to which the soldier who made he stock belonged has been withdrawn, and the soldier and his officers sent to Constinuous for trial. The Pasha personally expressed the regret of the Ports; the Consul, and ordered salutes to be fired in heart the British Consul.

P. was stated that Fuel Pasha had one manufactor.